



THE ARIZONA MINER.

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J. H. MAHON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Directory of Yavapai County.

District Judge, Wm. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, HENRY L. BARNES.
County Attorney, JAMES M. ROBERTS.
County Clerk, JOHN L. BARNES.
County Treasurer, WILLIAM C. BARNES.
County Surveyor, J. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:
District Court—First Monday of April and First Monday of October in each year.
Probate Court—First Monday in January, April, July and October.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory, any place.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
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Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
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Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott, November 7, 1869.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates. Agents—JOSEPH WATERS, San Bernardino, GRAY & CO., La Paz. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors, San Bernardino, March 20, 1869.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds,

For Sale at the Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynde creek, Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY, Prescott August 27, 1869.

PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Will forward Bullion and Packages, every Saturday, from La Paz, Arizona, to San Francisco, California, at very low prices. For further particulars, inquire of J. GOLDWATER & BRO., Agents, La Paz.

How Protection Robs the Poor Man.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

In a country where the laws are framed ostensibly to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, taxes should be levied so as to fall lightly upon labor. The mass of the community consists always of men without accumulated means. These men are, it is true, the producers of wealth, but so large a share of what they produce goes to their own support and the capital which employs their labor, that the mass of laborers do not become wealthy.

At the same time that they are producers, they are steady consumers of products. Now, it would be equitable to take off the taxes on what they consume, or at least to reduce those taxes to the smallest amount consistent with the nation's necessities for revenue. It should be the policy of the Government since the laboring classes have but little money, to shape its legislation so as to make that little go as far as possible.

How has our Government, as judged by the present system of duties on articles of consumption, discharged this duty? Has the principal burden of taxation been laid upon articles of luxury? Has legislation been so framed as to protect the poor man in his right to buy where he can buy cheapest? Has the accumulated capital of the rich been made to serve as the principal basis of taxation, while the poor laboring man's earnings have been exempted? We look into the tariff laws for answers. The clothing worn by our working men is taxed between seventy-five and one hundred per cent. The salt they consume is taxed from one hundred to one hundred and sixty per cent. The iron they use pays a duty of seventy to eighty per cent. The cotton goods they buy cost them from one hundred to one hundred and twenty per cent, more than they would do but for the tariff levied ostensibly to "protect" American labor.

Who is it that is "protected" by laws which so enhance the prices of commodities consumed by the whole people? Is it the people, or is it a few owners of spinning and rolling mills, and salt works? Look at a little sample of the beauties of this protective system. Here is a farmer, or a mechanic, or a merchant's clerk, who wants to buy a good comfortable coat for ordinary wear.

In former times, before the war, with the duty on woolen clothes at twenty-five per cent, (as it would be now under a tariff framed for revenue), he could buy such a coat at from seven to ten dollars, according to the quality. Now the duty on woollens is fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent, ad valorem in addition, which amounts to between ninety and one hundred per cent, on the prime cost of the material in London. It results that, after adding the exchange on gold and the profits of the American dealer, the coat that used to cost less than ten dollars, now costs from twenty to twenty-five. And two thirds of this enormous increase of cost is directly traceable to the protective tariff, of whose virtues we hear so much. Were the duty on woollens reduced from ninety per cent, to twenty-four or twenty-five per cent, the coat which now costs the wearer twenty dollars, could be bought for fourteen.

But the existing tariff actually discriminates against the poor man by levying higher duties on coarse goods than on fine ones. Thus the tariff on cloth and cassimeres, which was "fixed up" in the interest of the woolen manufacturers, lays the heaviest tax upon the commonest article of woolen fabrics, such as are more largely manufactured here. The duty instead of being graduated to the value or cost of the goods, and so taking the articles of luxury the heaviest, is cunningly levied upon the weight of the cloth, so that the coarse woolen worn by the working classes pays more than double the amount of duty, in proportion to its cost, than is paid by fine broad-cloth. The duty, the reader must remember, is fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent, ad valorem in addition. Then a yard of coarse cloth costing say \$1 in London, and which will weigh at least two pounds to the yard costs as follows:

Specific duty at 50 cts. per pound, two pounds, \$1 00
Ad valorem duty on cost, \$1, at 35 per cent, 35

\$1 35

or just one hundred and thirty-five per cent, ad valorem—i. e. on the prime cost of the goods worn by the poor man. Now look at the bill of costs charged on a yard of fine broadcloth, worn by the wealthiest classes. This fine, light cloth will weigh scarcely one pound to the yard, though its cost may, and sometimes does, rise as high as five dollars. We then have a specific duty of only 50 cents on a yard, which is equivalent to only 5 per cent, on its value; and this, added to the 35 per cent, ad valorem duty charged on all woolen goods imported, makes just 45 per cent, paid on the rich man's broadcloth, against 135 per cent, (or just three times as much in proportion) paid on the poor man's coat of lincey-woolsey.

A CASE of assault was on trial in the New Orleans Recorder's Court.

"And you struck the man?" inquired the magistrate.

"Bodad I did."

"Then you did wrong."

"You don't say so?"

"But I do."

"If a man called you honor a coward, wouldn't you strike him?"

"No; it would be wrong."

"Bodad I believe it would!" replied the culprit.

ELISE HOLT, the actress, created a sensation by playing a game of billiards at the Mechanic's Pavilion, San Francisco, on the 2d inst.

A Lost Nation.

A writer in the *Natal Mercury* under date of February 24, 1869, says, when treating of the ruins of Simbaee:

A day's march from Anzowa, between two hills at the end of a vast and fertile valley, are the ruins of Axum. To this, incredible flights of stone steps conduct the traveler up to the summits of the hills, in one of which are found deep grottoes and vast halls, cut out of the rock and ornamented with columns. There, according to the traditions of the country, is the tomb of the Queen of Saba. The adjoining valley, shaded with majestic trees, is filled by the remains of the city, consisting of huge blocks of stone. Very little of the debris reveal their former purpose. There may, however, be distinguishing two groups of fourteen or fifteen obelisks, thrown down. Seven of them are covered with ornaments, and are not less than thirty-six feet in length. These masterpieces of ancient architecture reveal to us the fact of an ancient civilization in the heart of Africa, which had disappeared again thousands of years since. Niebuhr tells us of a mighty Abyssinian empire existing here, mentioning in particular, Saba, and says it was so powerful that even the Roman and Parthian strength could not prevail against it. This last statement was taken from a Greek inscription found among the ruins engraved in stone. On the reverse side is another engraving, in some ancient language, which has not yet been deciphered. The savage tribes guard these ruins with jealous care. No living animal is allowed to be killed in them, no tree permitted to be destroyed, everything connected with them being held sacred, as belonging either to a good or evil power. A missionary, who penetrated within a short distance of the ruins, writes: "In this country were also found some very old guns, in a hole in the mountain. We got one of these guns, and found it to have a wheel outside, with cogs or teeth, and a tradition exists that they came from these ruins. The Basutos often tell us, when asked if they acknowledge God, about the big stones in the Banyai, where all created things are to be seen, even spinnets, pyramidal-shaped buildings, and catacombs."

How CONSUMPTION MAY BE CURED.—A physician in *Health and Home* says: "The first announcement to a patient that he or she has consumption, is often like a death-knell. The vacant stare, the pale cheek, and the convulsive sigh indicate a shock of the most profound character. Indeed, I have known persons to swoon away, and require the most active exertions to restore them. And yet it is not true that consumption is necessarily a fatal disease."

Recovery from the latest stage of consumption is possible. The following outline of the course of life to pursue is given:

Live in the open air and sunshine; avoid dampness and darkness in your dwelling; if possible, choose a dry mountain region; develop vigorous exercise every muscle in the body to its fullest capacity; select nourishing and easily digested food, and be sure that it is not over-cooked; dress in coarse woolen clothing; bathe for cleanliness and comfort; never forcibly distend the lungs; but increase their capacity by exercise; and, finally, take no medicines except as aids or additions to the course of life recommended.

COST OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—According to a correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the following is the cost of the Pacific Railroad: The Central Company have constructed 600 miles of road, and received in bonds and subsidy \$28,000,000; bonds yet due from the Government, \$3,561,000. Total subsidy, \$26,564,000. The Union Pacific Company have constructed 1,068 miles, and received a subsidy of \$52,988,000; bonds yet due from the Government, \$3,752,000. The land subsidies to the roads are estimated at \$52,114,000. Thus it will be seen that the work has cost the Government, in bonds and land, the sum of \$101,752,000. It is stated, and generally believed, that the company has not been out of pocket a dollar, beyond what was given by the Government, and hence own an immense amount of property which has cost them nothing but a few years time and attention.

HUMBOLDT'S POPULARITY.—The following incident is related by an eye-witness:

It was toward evening of the 18th of March 1848. The streets of Berlin were in an uproar, and excited groups rushed from house to house, searching for and demanding arms. One of these uproarious mobs came in front of the house No. 57 Oranienburger strasse, crying for arms; a gigantic laborer seemed to be most prominent in the party, and forced open the closed doors. Arriving in the first story, the excited throng was met by a white-headed old man, who asked what they wanted. "Give us arms!" was the answer. "Arms, I? my good people; where shall I get them?" "Who are you?" demanded the giant. "I am a scholar, and an called Alexander Humboldt." With one accord the mob moved back, and the giant laborer dropped his head and said: "excuse us, your excellency, that we have disturbed you." Then turning around he commanded, "Four men remain and guard the house of our great fellow-citizen, Humboldt. Forward!"

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING STRAWBERRY SEED.—Make a bed of light, rich soil, rake fine and level, and plant the seed in drills one foot apart. Cover the seed with about one-eighth of an inch of soil, and water freely. Seed planted in summer or fall will come up the next spring. Protect the plants the first winter with a covering of leaves. Thin and transplant the second year, so that the plants shall stand one foot apart each way. Some will bear fruit the second summer.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

What Sleep Will Cure.

The following excellent article upon "the death of each day's life, sore labor's bath," is from the *Herald of Health* and is well worthy of attention: The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness. It will cure insanity. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia, particularly that variety known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the headache. It will cure the hysteric. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system, that sleep is never sleep—is never sweet after. Or, perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whisky drinking, and tobacco using. To break up the habit are required:

1. A good clean bed. 2. Sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation. 3. Good air and not too warm a room. 4. Freedom from too much care. 5. A clean stomach. 6. A clear conscience. Avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep, otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.

WANTS.—Many people are in perpetual fear that they will "come to want;" but when is there a time in one's life that he doesn't want something? Some want one thing and some another. The baby wants to stick his thumb in his eye, kick over the teapot, and wants three meals a day. The little boy wants a top, a rocking horse and a licking at regular intervals. The little girl wants a doll, and wants to play out doors with the boys. A little older, and the girl wants a beau, and the boy a bow and an arrow. The young lady wants a piano and a Grecian bend, invitations to the opera, and the exclusive use of the front parlor on Sunday night. The young man wants a fast horse, a diamond pin, credit at the tailor's, a moustache, gin cocktails, and no words from the "old man." Mature matron wants a select circle of society, a carriage with a liveried driver, the best pew in church, the presidency of some fashionable benevolent society, wealthy matches for her daughters, and no foolishness. Masculine maturity wants safe investments, credit at the bank, few friends, plain clothes, daily paper, an eleven o'clock "tod," a prompt dinner, slippers and a "night cap." Old age wants to get up a pretence of being young sometimes, but only wants a quiet place to die in.

There are millions of wants on this earth, without considering whether or not the other planets are inhabited. A vast multitude want "situations," while another horde, finding themselves in a "bad situation," want to get out of it. One woman wants a new bonnet—another wants a divorce instead. Grant wants peace, and Mrs. Dr. Walker wants a government office. Thousands want lodgings at night, and other thousands want a drink in the morning. Thirty loafer knocks at a saloon door at 5 a. m.—he wants to get in. Captured corv in jail—he wants to get out. Some want glory, and enlist at thirteen dollars a month to get it; some want hair on the top of the head, some want a leg or an eye; thousands want to get married, a few want to die, many want a club, and all want money.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN CHEYENNE.—Our frontier females do not seem to understand the necessity of taking the census, and naturally resist such things. To one of them Mr. Pierce, the Collector, said: "What is your age?" and she replied, "that is an impudent question, and I won't tell." "Well, I shall put you down at 30," said Pierce. "I'm only 27!" exclaimed the now thoroughly enraged lady. The record was corrected accordingly. "Madame," said Mr. Pierce to another lady, "I have been to your house twice to take the census." "You had better not let me catch you there taking anything," answered the independent woman. "I want to know how many children you have?" asked Pierce, walking into a house. "What's that your business?" answered the dame, "so long as we don't ask you to keep them." "I am taking the census and must know," pursued Pierce. "Well, I guess somebody has been a takin' yours, an' you'd better be huntin' them up, young man," vociferated the dame.

NAPOLÉON was no dancer. On one occasion a ball was given him in honor of his great victories. The temptation to dance with a certain Countess was irresistible. At the conquering General went; and succeeded about as well as a horse marine. He had no taste for light fantastic movements. At the close of the dance he turned to his partner, and thus addressed her: "I am very sensible, charming Countess, that I have acquitted myself but indifferently; but the fact is, my forte is not so much in dancing as in making others dance."

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM YOUR CHARACTERS.—Get rich.

Professor Hendricks on the Beginning of Worlds.

The following is part of an article by Prof. Hendricks, in the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*: "I have assumed it is admitted that the ether is everywhere present throughout unlimited space. The nebular hypothesis which in its main features receives additional support from every new discovery in astronomical science, assumes that the solar system, and by analogy every other system of the universe, once existed in an ethereal or nebulous condition, occupying at least all the space included within the orbit of the remotest planet, and that, from some cause, which is called gravity, its parts have been isolated and consolidated into their present condition. Now this hypothesis, of which I count myself a believer, has failed to account for the commencement of the consolidation. I have suggested that possibly the ultimate state of a nebula, before its condensation commences, is that of the ether itself. And, as in that case we have no gravity to affect the condensation, I have tried to show that condensation, when once initiated, would result from the vibrations of the ether itself. I confess I have not obviated the difficulty of accounting for the initiation of the phenomena, but I claim that my view of the case presents a conceivable method of dispensing with gravity as a property of matter, which, to my mind, improves the nebular hypothesis."

We have no knowledge of, nor can we conceive as possible, matter in a state of absolute rest. I assume, then, not only that matter always was, but that it always was in motion, and that every form of force is simply the manifestation of a transfer of motion from one portion of matter to another. If all the motions of the earth were consonant, as would be the case if the universe were homogeneous, the motion could by no means be recognized. Heterogeneity is therefore essential to a recognizable world. The simplest conception that I can form of a recognizable world is, therefore, an infinitely extended ether, in motion, having nucleated centres."

WEAR THIS IN YOUR HAT.—Pay your debts as soon as you get any money in your pocket. Speak your mind when necessary. Hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a steady coat. If you can't lend him money, tell him why. If you don't want to, do the same. Cut any acquaintance who lacks principle. Bear with infirmities, but not vice. Respect honesty—despise duplicity. Wear your old clothes until you pay for your new ones. Aim at comfort and property, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and don't pretend to knowledge you have not got.

Two negroes, of Augusta, Ga., went out to fight a duel the other day, but while they were shaking with pistols in their hands, a shrewd old negro present, after examining the challenge and acceptance, called a halt, remarking, "dem dar papers ain't fixed up 'cordin to de code, and dis dam foolishness 'bout to git some nigger into jail," whereupon the belligerents ejaculated each to his second, "Tank de Lord!" and went home.

SULPHURET OF CARBON is said to be an excellent remedy against headache, especially when it is of a neuralgic or nervous character. It is used by placing a wad of cotton saturated with this material in a bottle, and applying its open mouth to the temple, or part affected. The prickling sensation which is at first experienced is soon followed by relief from the pain.

THE FIRST CIRCULAR SAW.—Lemuel Read, of North Brookfield, N. Y., sends the *Scientific American* the remains of the first circular saw in America. It was made by him in 1813, for splitting bass-wood boards for old-fashioned wheel-rims. It was of sheet-iron, and was run at a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute. It worked admirably.

LOCK FOR NUTS AND BOLTS.—A Connecticut man has invented a simple but effectual method to prevent nuts and bolts from working loose by unscrewing. It consists in the application of a left hand screw, fitted into the end of the bolt, so that its end will partly cover the end of the nut.

AN Indian, with the melodious name of Shawenossaga, recently carried a half bushel of potatoes twenty miles to pay his subscription to the *Lodington (Mich.) Record*. He can neither read nor write, but gets his neighbors to read to him.

THE new criminal code of North Germany, besides being submitted to a commission of seven learned lawyers, is printed and circulated freely among the people, that any one so disposed may suggest amendments.

BABIES are said to resemble wheat in many respects: First, neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity; second, both are bred in the house, and are also the flower of the family; third, both have to be cradled; fourth, both are generally well threshed before they are done with.

"If six cattle make a herd, how many make a herder?"—*Chigfala Critic*. We answer: One, provided it be similar to the querist, a smart calf.—*Rocky Mountain Herald*.

A San Diego grand jury concludes that if San Diegans want a railroad they must indulge in "more work and less talk." Sensible suggestion that.

MARRIED at Sunberry, by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Mr. Nehemiah Blackberry to Miss Catherine Elderberry, of Danberry.